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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Note verbale dated 26 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), and has the honour to submit to the Council a report pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1718 (2006) on the steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to implement paragraph 8 of the above-mentioned resolution (see annex).

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Information from the Republic of Kazakhstan submitted in accordance with paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006)

The Republic of Kazakhstan supports Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).

Kazakhstan's position on this issue was set out clearly in the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 9 October 2006 in connection with the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the statement, it was noted that, as a State which has closed its nuclear testing ground and is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, the Republic of Kazakhstan considered that the decision by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conduct a nuclear test was a mistake and condemned that act, which was carried out on 9 October 2006. The Republic of Kazakhstan considered that the act would exacerbate the grave crisis in the area of non-proliferation and harm global security. The Republic of Kazakhstan called on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to resume negotiations on the nuclear issue within the framework of the six-party talks, involving China, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the Republic of Korea and Japan, and to renounce its nuclear ambitions.

The national legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including the Export Control Act, prohibits the transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology to States which are not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Moreover, in accordance with Kazakh legislation, the Republic of Kazakhstan's participation in international sanctions involving export controls against one or more States and the imposition of such sanctions in practice are determined on the basis of United Nations decisions.

In this connection, since the adoption of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006), the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan has taken measures to strengthen its export control regime in order to prevent the export to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of controlled items, including the weapons, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in documents S/2006/814, S/2006/815 and S/2006/853. Other measures specified in Security Council resolution 1718 (2006), including the imposition of travel restrictions, have also been taken. In particular, the law enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan have strengthened border and customs control over the movement of goods and vehicles to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.